UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI EASTERN DIVISION MARSHA BUCK, TROY LEWIS, JEAN LEWIS, MIKE HEAD and JANET HEAD, TODD CHOWNING, individually and on) behalf of all others similarly situated, Plaintiffs, v.) No 4:13-CV-801 TCM REPUBLIC SERVICES, INC., ALLIED) SERVICES, LLC, d/b/a Republic) Services of Bridgeton, and) BRIDGETON LANDFILL, LLC,) Defendants. FAIRNESS HEARING BEFORE THE HONORABLE THOMAS C. MUMMERT UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE AUGUST 1, 2014 APPEARANCES: For Plaintiffs: Jo Anna Pollock, Esq. John R. Phillips, Esq. Ted Nicholas Gianaris, Esq. Jennifer Lauren Hightower, Esq. SIMMONS AND BROWDER, LLC One Court Street Alton, IL 62002 For Defendants: William Garland Beck, Esq. LATHROP AND GAGE, LLP 2345 Grand Boulevard, Suite 2800 Kansas City, MO 64108 (Appearances continued on Page 2.) REPORTED BY: SHANNON L. WHITE, RMR, CRR, CSR, CCR Official Court Reporter United States District Court 111 South Tenth Street, Third Floor

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(PROCEEDINGS BEGAN AT 9:32 AM.)

THE COURT: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Tom Mummert. I'm the judge presiding over this fairness hearing this morning, and I have a few comments to make, and then we're going to start the process.

The lawsuit that we're here all concerned with is ——
the name of —— the official name of the lawsuit is Marsha

Buck, Troy Lewis, Jean Lewis, Mike Head, Janet Hæd, and Todd

Chowning versus Republic Services, Inc., Allied Services, LLC,
and Bridgeton Landfill, LLC.

I've been on the federal bench for about twenty years, and I tell you that because I want to make sure you know that I have not -- and, sorry. I'm trying to get organized here. I apologize. I have not -- I've handled many, many class actions, a bunch of them. I would put the number over ten and maybe somewhere between ten and twenty, and every one of them settled. I've never -- actually, I've never heard of a class action case that was tried in this district as long as I've been around.

I tell you that just to kind of, perspective, to know how things work with class action lawsuits. Most— the most recent — to tell you how the various interests and who files class action lawsuits, the most recent class action lawsuit that I had, dealt with a bunch of hospitals in the state of — the entire state of Missouri. A number, maybe twenty,

twenty-five hospitals, formed a class of a classaction against a manufacturer of a catheter manufacturing company, and they were fighting about the warranties for the catheters and the pricing and language in the warranty. And that resolved itself probably about six months ago.

Most class actions deal with people being overcharged, if you really think about it -- the banks overcharging a service charge, service fees, or perhaps credit card companies. And the class action statutes were created because many times the harm that the people are complaining about in their lawsuit is so small that they really have a tough time finding an attorney to bring it to court. You can't hardly -- you wouldn't -- it wouldn't be very logical to file a lawsuit against a bank over a two-dollar prvice charge. It just wouldn't make any economic sense And that's why the class action lawsuits were created, quite frankly.

This is a different animal that we're here with today. It is -- it's obviously -- you all have rious concerns about your real estate and where you lie, your homes, and it's perfectly suited for a class action, and that's why we are here.

Another thing unusual about this case is that of all the class actions I've been involved in, I've only had -- this is only the second fairness hearing that I've had A fairness hearing results from the federal rules that require a judge to

make a finding that the settlements are fair, reasonable, and adequate, the disposition of the case.

Now, I do that all the time when the lawsuits are settled, but not often do we have a fairness hearing where people have objections to the settlement, and that's why you have a fairness hearing. And that's why we're doing this this morning, because we received about twenty -- or I received -- or the Court has received -- about twenty, twenty-five objections.

I want to tell you all that I have read every simgle one of your letters. Every single one of your --everything you filed I have read. And I'm very sympathetic with many of your concerns, and I understand why you're here and what your issues are.

Again, the objections are -- the objections created the need for this fairness hearing, and eventually I'm going to have to make a finding, if I accept the settlement agreement, that the settlement dollars and how everything works out is fair, reasonable, and adequate.

The next thing we're going to do is -- I'm going to tell you the process here. I'm going to have both sides, the plaintiffs' lawyers speak, and they're speaking to me but they're also speaking to you, and then we're going to have the defense attorney, the folks representing the defendants, speak. And, again, he will be speaking to me and to you.

And then I'm going to go down the list of every 2 single person that wrote me a letter objecting to this, and 3 I'm going to call each one of you -- if you're here, great; if 4 you're not, great -- and I'm going to ask if youwant to come 5 up to the lectern and say something. And you don't have to. This is an invitation. It's not a mandate. 6

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If you want to say something, if you think your letter is sufficient and there's no need to say anything further, that's fine. If you want to come up and say something, that's fine.

I'll talk about this again before we start what I'm going to call the roll call, but before -- I just want to make sure when you do come up to say something, this is a courtroom. For me, I've worked in courtrooms sime 1976, and I've been a judge for thirty years plus, so this is a very sacred place for me. And I know you all will beladies and gentlemen, and that's what we expect in courtrooms. know you'll treat the courtroom the way it should be treated and the procedure as well as it should be treated

I would ask your comments to be concise, on subject, and relevant. And I hope I don't have to cut anybody off in the sense of time, but I don't want to go on -- Idon't want folks going on and on and on, repeating what we keep hearing over and over again.

You'll each have a chance to say what you want to

say, and I would just ask you to be organized in your thoughts as best you can. And I know public speaking is not everybody's deal, and I don't expect you to standup here and be Jimmy Stewart in, you know, one of those old great movies. So just tell us what you think and how you feel, and we'll take it from there.

All right. That being said, we're going to start with the attorneys. Ms. Jo Anna Pollock is from the Simmons law firm is going to be the first to speak.

Ms. Pollock, you've got the floor.

MS. POLLOCK: Thank you, Your Honor. Thank you for the opportunity today to have the fairness hearing. Before I go into what I want to say, I want to be clear. We're not here today to discuss whether or not what happened to the people in Bridgeton is fair. It's not fair. We're talking about people's lives. We're talking about their property. We're talking about where they raise their family and their children.

Although it's not fair, as unfair as it could be, we worked to get an option on the table for people today, an option that they can take today, not three years from now or, worse yet, never, which is something that could very reasonably happen in a case that's this complicated.

As I said, this is an option, and that's the nature of this type of class action that we're prosecuting as an

opt-in class action. If people don't want to take the option and settle today this case, that's fine, but before they make the decision, they need to ask themselves questions. They need to ask: How likely are they to succeed on the merits? How long will it take them to do so? How much money will it cost them to do so? What are the risks that they face? And are they willing to deal with a lawsuit every day for the next several years?

After they answer those questions, they can still go ahead, pursue their lawsuit, or they can take what we believe to be a fair settlement in this case.

Before I explain why we believe this settlement is fair and adequate, allow me to back up first and explain how we got here today. Our firm filed a lawsuit on behalf of class representatives, residents that live in the neighborhoods of the Terrisan Mobile Home Park, the Gallatin condos, and the Spanish Village neighborhood.

We filed the suit because the landfill that they live next door to was releasing noxious odors into the neighborhood, compromising their abilities to use their property, spend time outside with their families, and otherwise just feel safe and secure in their neighborhood.

After we filed suit, we embarked on a very lengthy discovery process. We deposed several of Republic's witnesses. Our class representatives were also deposed. We

reviewed thousands of documents. We hired consultants. We hired experts. The three experts that we hired prepared expert reports, and we filed our motion for class certification.

All of that went into the process to ask the Court whether to allow this case to proceed as a classaction, and, rest assured, the defendants vigorously opposed everything we were doing every single step of the way.

The Court ordered us into court-ordered mediation, which we had no choice but to do because the Court ordered it, and we selected a mediator that was independent who has experience in looking at cases like this and helping the parties see if they can reach a fair resolution, and, in fact, that's what we did.

The Court hasn't ruled on the motion for class certification yet, and however the Court was going to rule on it, if it was going to allow the case to proceed as a class action or not, either side was going to appeal. So no matter what, we were looking at an appeal up to the Eighth Circuit which adds another year easily to the case.

So when we worked at the mediation to see if we could reach a resolution on behalf of our clients, on behalf of the residents of the landfill, we knew that there were certain risks going forward, and we knew that there was also going to be a lot more expense going forward.

Ultimately, after I think it's about twelve hours of mediation that day, the parties finally reached adeal that both sides could agree to, and the nature of that agreement is what we called an opt-in settlement. And why this settlement is different than most class action settlements is that in

this case your rights are only bound if you affimatively

decide to participate in the case and submit your claim form.

Most class actions, on the other hand, your hands are bound by the court if you sit idly. So those people risk, the people that sit in silence, risk having their rights taken away from them. That's not the case here. People's rights aren't being compromised in this case unless they step

forward, fill out a claim form, and submit it.

That alone is what makes this case and this settlement proposal fair and reasonable. But there's additional reasons as well. First of all, when we -- another issue that came up on the settlement process and during the negotiations was the issue of health concerns, and I know a lot of people in the courtroom have those concerns. They voiced those in their objections.

We were very sensitive. We represent thousands of people across the country that have injuries. We're very sensitive to those types of claims by people, but we had to make sure that we negotiated a settlement where people's future rights, should something go wrong in the hadfill in

the future, they still had those rights. And that was a hard-fought negotiation point because, of course, Republic wanted everyone to waive all their past rights and all their future rights going forward.

So after a very, very lengthy discussion, we were able to reach something where we agreed to -- for the people to give up their past current -- their past and current health claims because, quite frankly, we had been in the neighborhoods, we had been to the public meetings we had spoken with so many people, and we weren't hearing that people had health concerns.

To be sure, in case people did have health concerns that they thought were related to the landfill, we, in the claim form, added specific questions to uncover this information. And we asked people: Identify if you think anything is related to this landfill and exposure and what you've endured; identify it for us. And the people that did we followed up personally. We've asked them to give us more information, and some people they don't know if it's related or not, and we don't know either because we hadn't investigated. And we told them: This isn't a settlement for you. We just -- we recommend that you not participate in the settlement so they can still have all their future rights going forward.

So that was our attempt to address any of the health

concerns. To the extent you have health concerns currently, this probably isn't the settlement for you, or at least you need to know going into it you're giving up those rights. If anything in the future occurs from the day after you sign your release, if you get a diagnosis that could be related to the landfill exposure, you have all those rights going forward.

Another issue that came up in the negotiation was the defendants were only willing to put a certain amount of money on the table, and, I mean, they were dead set on that. And so we agreed, as the plaintiffs' counsel, to reduce our attorneys' fees from 33 percent down to 25 percent in an attempt to provide more money into the people's pockets.

So the settlement terms ultimately -- the people that are bound by this settlement, if they decide to participate, the people that qualify for the settlement, if you will, are owner occupants and tenants. In other words, it's the people that actually live near this landfill in the neighborhoods of Spanish Village, the Terrisan Mobile Home Park, and the Gallatin condos.

Any time between the dates of November 1, 2010, and December 5, 2013, if you live in Spanish Village, your household would receive \$35,000; if you live in the mobile home park, your household will receive \$20,500; if you live in the Gallatin condos or the apartments, your household would receive \$5,250.

We reached these settlement terms and then -- and part of that settlement was also the assumption that there had been no -- well, the fact that there had been no allegations about radiation contamination in the area. As we were in the midst of meeting with people and answering questions, allegations were made; a lawsuit was filed that there has been radiation contamination from the landfill into the local community. So we got questions. And we were concerned. Now there's an ambiguity in the release.

So we contacted the defendants, and we talked to the lawyer that is handling that other lawsuit, and we made sure that this lawsuit only covers the situation of the odors. If there is anything that happens in the future with the landfill and radiation, all those rights are still held by the people even if they participate in the settlement.

The Court has four factors under the Eighth Circuit law that it needs to apply to determine whether α not the settlement is fair and adequate, and the first one is the plaintiffs — weighing the plaintiffs' merits versus the settlement terms. And, I mean, it's a fact we had to concede when we were evaluating the risk of the case and the proper settlement values for people, odors are strongerat the source of the odor, and they diminish the further away from the source that you get, and so we had to be able to reflect that fact in the values of the settlement. So the people that are

in the condos, that live further away, are receiving less money than the people that live closest to the landfill.

Another thing that we had to address is that the odors disperse differently when there's this intervening Highway 70 in the way. So those were two issues on the merits that we had to consider in reaching the settlement terms that we reached.

The second factor is Republic's financial condition.

It's not an issue here. They have -- they are avery large company, they are very successful at what they do, and they have a lot of insurance, from our perspective. So that wasn't an issue for us.

The third factor is the complexity and the expense of additional litigation. And as I said before, we knew that there was going to be an appeal on this case just only on the issue of class certification, and that was only halfway through the case. We still had to go into the merits of the case. And, you know, should we take on the risk of appearing before a jury of strangers? I mean, that's anyome's guess as to what a jury can do. Any lawyer and judge is well aware of that. What can appear to be a slam dunk can actually hit the rim and go out of bounds. So that's something we had to consider.

The last factor is the opposition to settlement.

Twenty-nine objections have been filed from twenty households

in this case, and that represents about 2 percent of the overall members that we've identified that could otherwise participate in the case.

It's our position, because of the opt-in nature of the settlement, that 2 percent shouldn't derail the 948 people, or 76 percent of people, that want to participate in the settlement. To the extent the objections after people voice their concerns today, if they still aren't satisfied, they still want to pursue their case, they can do so. It's not a problem. They won't lose anything.

The last matter before the Court is the plaintiffs had filed a petition for their attorneys' fees and for their cost, and the petition asked for \$1,154,984.86, and that is based on the 25 percent of the common fund towards the settlement. And, you know, I can tell you from boking at the time that if the clients would have been paying us hourly to handle the case, we're actually asking for less money than what the people would have had to pay us out of their own pockets. So certainly these common fund type of settlements have been approved in several cases. In this case it should be approved as well.

Finally, Your Honor, while class actions may seem unfair in certain cases, this just isn't one of those cases. We've spoken with hundreds of people. We've had several meetings. We've met with them personally and byphone. And

the entire time this has been a transparent process, where people are informed, they can ask questions, and they can decide whether or not they want to participate.

We have almost a thousand people that have chosen to stand together in this case, proceed streamlined, efficiently, and uniformly, and divide the cost in a manner that is reasonable for them to ensure the maximum recovery that they can.

So for these reasons, Your Honor, I'm asking that the Court will approve the settlement, enter an order finding the settlement fair, adequate, and reasonable, overrule the objections, and approve the petition for fees and costs.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Pollock.

Before Mr. Beck steps up, one other thing I failed to mention to you all that makes this case different than other class actions. Under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, class actions in federal court are actually opt-out class actions. That means you're automatically included in the lawsuit unless you say you don't want to be included in the lawsuit. Here is the opposite. This is an opt-in. If you're not -- if you don't say you're involved in a lawsuit, then you're not, and your legal rights continue, which I think Ms. Pollock covered. I just wanted to reemphasize that.

All right. Mr. Beck, Mr. William Beck, is an

attorney from Lathrop and Gage from Kansas City and is going to present the defendants' version.

MR. BECK: Morning, Judge. May it please the Court?
THE COURT: Morning.

MR. BECK: I know that there are some folks in the audience particularly who think that this settlement isn't enough, and the first thing I'm going to do is add something to it, and that is an apology.

Bridgeton Landfill inherited a situation that has caused a problem. It's been an annoyance to ourneighbors. We've been working day and night and spending literally hundreds of millions of dollars, with no revenue coming in from the landfill, trying to address it.

We're not done. We have a lot yet to do, but we know that there were people who felt that their use and enjoyment of their homes was impacted, and we don't like that. We don't like being the cause of that, and we want to just express, as we have publicly before, an apology.

I'd like to go into the nature of the case just briefly and say that this was a case seeking damages for temporary nuisance. That's a strategic decision the plaintiffs' lawyers made. It actually opens up more damages for the plaintiffs because, as opposed to just being limited to "how much was my property devalued," you can actually

recover sums that can be whatever the jury says for loss of 2 the use and enjoyment of your property. So it was a good 3 decision. It simply means there's a nuisance that started, 4 that continued, and it can be stopped. And if it can be stopped, it's a temporary nuisance. And in those cases there 5 is not a recovery for loss of market value of the property. 6 7 The recovery under the law is based on: How much use and 8 enjoyment of my home was I deprived of based on the 9 defendants' conduct?

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And, therefore, when the settlement negotiations occurred and the mediation occurred, the focus was, of course, What was the degree of impact, and how did it affect people?

There were some people who lived in a very nice single-family neighborhood very close to the landill, called Spanish Village, who have a lot of outdoor space. They have yards that they'd like to use. They'd like to babecue. They'd like to play outdoors. They have a park. And those people had what we saw as a relatively significant claim for loss of use and enjoyment that we wanted to resolve. Those people are getting the most money.

There are people who are, frankly, closer to the landfill than Spanish Village who live in the mobile home park, who have very nice mobile homes. Many of them have built, for example, porches that add on to their mobile homes so they can enjoy the outdoors but don't have the same degree of outdoor use, for example, as the single-family homes in Spanish Village, but they're closer to the landfill and they're in the direction where the wind most frequently travels. And it was negotiated that they should receive the second greatest amount of money of \$20,500 per home.

There was a third group of people as to whom theme were some differences, and those are the folks in the Gallatin condos and apartments. One of the differences is they were further away. They were actually at the edge of the one mile limit. We measured center to center and got 1.02 miles.

They are across a highway, a federal interstate, Highway 270, which carries a lot of traffic, and from the perspective of air dispersion modeling, which became a huge issue among the experts in this case, that is a huge factor in helping disrupt the flow of wind carrying odor from a source to somebody's home. And, therefore, just on a predicted basis one would expect less not only because it's twice as far as the mobile home park, but also because of that disruption as odor can fan out in the air. So we wanted to reorgnize that.

In the mediation, Your Honor, the question of how much is awarded to each area was negotiated literally separately, and we thought that the right number for the folks in the Gallatin condos and apartments was much smaller number than we ended up agreeing to, but in order to resolve the

whole case or to try to resolve as much of the whole case as we could, we agreed to a number that was much, much higher than we came in expecting and prepared to pay.

Overall, this litigation did more work within the period of, say, six months, between June and September of 2008, than most cases I've had in thirty-five years have done in three years. There were literally over one million documents that we produced and that the plaintiffs had to review between our own documents and those produced by our consultants that we had to review to make sure that they were producible and relevant.

They're asking for somewhat less than that in attorneys' fees. We incurred more than they did. The plaintiffs incurred \$251,000 in expenses for consultants and experts and deposition cost and that sort of thing. We incurred more than four times that amount defending the case, partlybecause of this massive discovery effort where we produced a tremendous amount of information in a very short time.

There was very aggressive discovery and expert practice on both sides. The people who were most involved were deposed for long periods of time and asked bugh questions, and it enabled the parties to come to an early evaluation of the case that is good for litigation.

Litigation should settle early. Lawyers should be able to

figure out what a case is worth early, and that's why the decisions in the Eighth Circuit and elsewhere acknowledge that there's a presumption that settlement should be approved. They've been negotiated between experienced counsel, before experienced mediators, and there's been a lot of back and forth, and that has resulted in what is before the Court today.

I want to touch briefly on some of the objections, Your Honor, that have been filed and talk about some of the points that are raised. First of all, we believe that the amount of money involved in this case is substantial. It's certainly substantial to us. If there is 100 percent participation, it will be \$6.8865 million. Obviously, if some people opt out, it will be somewhat less.

As of right now, there are only 80 people who formally have opted out, but there are a lot of people who still haven't responded. Nonetheless, considering that this is an opt-in settlement, considering that no one is bound by the settlement unless they choose to be bound, the 76 percent acceptance rate is phenomenally high and is an indication that the overwhelming majority of the people who had the chance to make a decision decided that the settlement was for them.

As Ms. Pollock said, we recognize there will be people who feel the settlement is not for them. Either they don't like the money, they don't like the release, and we

respect that. And we agreed that those people would not accidently be bound but simply would be bound only if they chose to sign up for the settlement.

And that factor, which again is unique in this case, is truly an answer to every single objection that has been filed, Your Honor, because if one of the objectors says, "That's not a fair allocation of my area," it's entirely within their rights to stay out of the settlement, file their own suit with their own counsel, and see if they can recover more money than that.

If there are people who think, "I have a medical problem that I'm worried would be barred by the ættlement," it exists today, then they have the right to stayout and to see if they can negotiate a different settlement with us.

For people who have something happen in the future, we supplied to the Court and, consistent with our discussion with the Court yesterday, we actually hand delivered to every single objector the brief that we had filed together with the declaration we filed from Dr. Deb Gray, who's our toxicologist who works on the Bridgeton Landfill and has for along time.

Dr. Gray has looked at a very, very large database of air monitoring data for chemicals, for radiation that have been collected at the landfill on a virtually continuous basis for a very long period of time, more data points than most air monitoring studies ever have.

And based on all of those data, her conclusion is that there is zero increased risk to the health of our neighbors from anything that has been detected in any and all of that monitoring even when added to the thingswe're exposed to in daily life, like gas stations and so forth.

enjoy, but we also provided in the settlement because people are worried about the future, partly because of the way the media have reported about Bridgeton and about West Lake, that people may be concerned about what might happen in the future. And if people are diagnosed with an illness in the future that they believe is related to the landfill -- we don't have any expectation that would occur, but if they are, they keep those rights under this settlement.

One question that arose in one of the objections was: What is the date for determining what's in the future? And that's been taken care of in the final approval order that's been submitted in draft. And the answer is: Anything that happens to the date this person signs their settlement agreement and release would be blocked by the release, but anything diagnosed in the future after that would still be available for lawsuits if that should happen.

There is also the issue, of course, the landfill is next to the West Lake Landfill superfund site which, in 1973, received some low-level radioactive material as agift of

cover soil and, not knowing what they had received, used it as landfill cover. And people are very concerned about that, and there's a lot of media and social media attention to that.

There's been a lawsuit filed by Mr. Finney, who will speak, alleging that across a 28-square-mile area centered around the landfill, 3-mile radius in every direction, that across that area all of the property is contaminated with some radioactive fallout and therefore there should be a class action appointed.

That was filed after the settlement but before people had to make decisions, and that raised concerns in people's minds. And, therefore, we attempted at the request of class counsel to address those concerns by providing an amendment to the settlement agreement that was optional in which people could have a provision to the effect that if there is any physical radionuclide contamination of their property in the past or in the future, they're not barred from making a claim based on that if a claim otherwise exists.

The law that governs that is called the Price-Anderson Act. If Mr. Finney gets into that, I might respond just briefly about how that act works in our opinion, because I think that the plaintiffs have been protected on that, and we'll cover that when the time comes.

There were a few other questions that were raised in settlement -- or in the objections. One was the date which we

addressed. One class member wanted more time to decide, and that was granted.

One question that arose with class counsel is we made it possible for people to improve, from their standpoint, the release by having this addendum signed that protects their right to claim radiation claims, and some people didn't sign that. And class counsel was worried that that would lead to a situation where some people wouldn't have the same rights as others.

And so we agreed as an additional accommodation to settlement to provide -- and the final order, if the Court signs it, will provide that we will not -- Bridgeon Landfill, its parent company, its affiliate will not seek to use that release to bar claims that would have been preserved by the addendum just because a person didn't get in the addendum. We're going to treat the addendum protection as being applicable to everyone even though some didn't sign it and turn it back in, because this isn't about tricking people into doing things. This isn't about having people lose rights because they don't file a second form. We tried to be the same with everybody.

All I have to say beyond that, Judge, is I want to make a brief statement about the form objection that alleges -- from the condominiums -- that alleges that this is one of those cases where the class counsel have kind of set up

the class to not get anything in order for the class counsel to get a lot of money.

And there are such cases. We open our mail every week, and there's some class action where we get 30 cents and the lawyers get a million dollars. This is not one of those cases. I have seen, as the opponent of these lawyers, a tremendous amount of effort on their part. This would not have been produced without that effort. I thinkit is a fine thing as a brother lawyer to see a lawyer reduce what they could have had as their fee to a lower level in order to provide more to their clients. And I think the amounts involved in this case, Your Honor, are significant, and the recovery involved in this case is significant.

The fact that class counsel as opposed to taking the usual third, which was their contract rate, takes a fourth simply means that they are ceding to the class members over half a million dollars they could have had and that the Court probably would have approved.

So I want to say on their behalf they've done a tremendous job representing their clients. This has been hard fought throughout. We've tried to represent our clients in the same fashion, and we think this is a fair settlement that the Court should approve.

THE COURT: Thank you. Before I start calling fdks to come and speak, I want to take Mr. Beck off the hook a

little bit. I know you all received these various documents last night by hand delivery. I directed Mr. Beckto do that. I wanted to make sure you had all the proper documents that are relevant to the court before you came in hereand had a chance to speak, at least address the issues.

Again, I'm going to ask you all to be concise, respectful, and relevant when you're making your presentation to the Court. And I'm going to take in order of folks that filed their objections, that's the order that we're going to take you all. And I didn't do this just to makeMr. Finney go last, although his client was the last one to make an objection.

And, again, when I call your name, if you don't want to say something, you don't have to. I'm not really making you. It is up to you to come up here and make a statement at the lectern if you so choose. So please use your own discretion.

The first is Mr. Elmer and Ms. Margaret Klump. Are they in court here today? Mr. and Mrs. Klump? Okay. The Court does not see anyone who raised their hand or is stepping up. I'll assume they are not here and do not -- and if they are here, they don't wish to speak.

The second is Mr. Rick Sutterfield. Mr. Rick Sutterfield, are you here?

MR. SUTTERFIELD: Yes.

28 THE COURT: Mr. Sutterfield, do you want to come up 1 2 and say something, or would you choose not to, Mr. 3 Sutterfield? 4 MR. SUTTERFIELD: I choose not to. 5 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Sutterfield. Somebody else want to speak for you? 6 7 MR. SUTTERFIELD: Yes. My wife. 8 THE COURT: Mary Beth Sutterfield, I got you. 9 she's my next person. Ms. Sutterfield? Thank you. Morning. 10 11 MS. SUTTERFIELD: Hi. I guess what I want to say is, 12 is I'm most concerned about the loss of property value from 13

the smell. I don't think anybody here, unless you've woken up in the middle of the night on a nice evening, 60 degrees, with your windows open and you can't breathe.

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I live off Gallatin. I realize these people don't -the smell travels far worse than you would ever magine. I don't know what 70 has to do with it or the airplane traffic, because I've heard that, too, could be a concern, but our property value's not going up. It's going down. We'll never be able to sell. Who wants to buy that place? I just can't imagine it stopping.

And then the continued construction that they have going on, for the radiation they're building a barrier wall So when that starts, the smell's not going to get now.

better. It's going to get worse. It's going toget far worse. It's not done.

And I think that's the reason we're kind of jumping the gun when the smell is going to get probably wice as bad as it ever has been as soon as they open the landill, because, from what I understand, there won't be any way for them to regulate the odor and the gas and fumes that are coming out of it at that point until they're done with the construction.

Another problem, I don't like the way -- obviously, you've all talked about it already -- the way -- I live the furthest away that's included. I'm also someone who has a whole lot more invested in my home than, say, the mobile home park, and that loss of property value, I think, should be taken into consideration if I ever choose to sell.

I know people who live in Spanish Trace, and the homes -- they're beautiful. I know people who live in the mobile home park also. I know people there that have spent ten thousand dollars for their mobile home. I spent more than that for my condo. Quite a bit more. And the loss of value is going to be quite a bit more because I have more invested.

I also feel like -- and I know they say they are working on our behalf. I do feel like -- and headdressed it as well. I feel like there's been pressure in the neighborhood, people canvassing the neighborhood and knocking on

doors and saying, "You really need to sign this or you're going to lose out." Well, I think that's crappy. I think it's pressure. I think they want to seal the ded. I think they both want to get it over with, with as little hassle as possible. Basically, everybody over here just st down and shut up. Here's your money. Don't complain anymore.

And I just think we're in for a whole lot more smell before this is over with, and it's going to be horrible. And I'm not talking about radiation. I'm just talking about the smell that's going to come out when they try to correct the problem that was done years and years and years ago.

He also made a comment too. If I can remember, you said there's no -- zero increased risk. Increase over what? Where is your starting line?

THE COURT: You can put that down in your notes, and when you please respond to it at one time when --if you don't mind, I will have him respond when all the --

MS. SUTTERFIELD: I also felt kind of concerned. I know I made several phone calls to the counsel and trying to make sure I was following the rules. I didn't want to be -- I wanted to be heard, but I didn't want to be left out.

THE COURT: Got it.

MS. SUTTERFIELD: So -- and I guess I'm a little confused still, even after multiple calls, because I've been told different things each time I've called. I filed my

objection, and I was told that I could do that for my household as a whole even though I've got myselfand three kids that live in the household. So I filed one objection for the whole household.

Well, I called back and they're telling me, well, you know, they've got these people in the neighborhood canvassing. They're telling my two older sons that also live in my condo that, "You know what? You didn't file an objection. You're left out. So if you don't take the money now, you've opted out."

Well, I called and I talked to one of their guys.

His name is John something. It was probably my fourth or

fifth call at this point. And I was pretty upset because I

had gone above and beyond to try to make sure I'm doing what

they tell me to do. So I need to know, I mean, is this payout

per person? Is it per household? Is it --

THE COURT: It's per household.

MS. SUTTERFIELD: Okay. That's what I thought, and that's why I filed it per household even though they told me that everybody had to turn in an objection.

THE COURT: You filed a couple amendment notices yesterday.

MS. SUTTERFIELD: I tried to.

THE COURT: Well, you did. I got them yesterday.

MS. SUTTERFIELD: I know. Well, I didn't know if I

did it well or --

THE COURT: You did fine. You did fine. I got them yesterday afternoon.

MS. SUTTERFIELD: Okay. And that was my point.

That's what he told me. He said I need to make sure -- send him something --

THE COURT: Yeah. I think that was superfluous, filing it, but it doesn't hurt.

MS. SUTTERFIELD: Well, and that's just it. I was just trying to make sure I again understood. I'mnot a lawyer, obviously. So I'm just very concerned. I don't think the smell's stopped. I think we've jumped the gum. I think we've got a whole lot worse to come. And our property values -- they're just going to go into the crapper.

THE COURT: I appreciate your concerns, and I really appreciate your comments. Thank you, ma'am.

MS. SUTTERFIELD: Thanks.

THE COURT: And I apologize if I am mispronouncing names, starting with the next one, I suppose. Mr. Parrino?

Phil Parrino? Is Mr. Parrino here? Do you want to speak, Mr. Parrino?

MR. PARRINO: No. I go along with what Mary Bethwas talking about.

THE COURT: Yeah. And if anybody wants to say, bok, they reiterate or would like to sign off with the wonderful

comments by Ms. Sutterfield, you can do that also if you don't 1 2 want to repeat it. Thank you, Mr. Parrino. Did I pronounce 3 your name right? 4 MR. PARRINO: Yes, you did. 5 THE COURT: Perfect. That will be the last time that 6 happens today. 7 Sylvia Barfield. Ms. Barfield, are you here? 8 Geraldine Zoll? And I think there's a Michael 9 Vardeman who's also on that letter, those two names on it. Ιs 10 that right, Ms. Pollock? MS. POLLOCK: Your Honor, it's Mitchell Vardeman. 11 12 THE COURT: I'm sorry. Vardeman. Mr. Vardeman or 13 Ms. Zoll? 14 All right. The next is Heather Bernardon. Heather 15 Bernardon? I don't see anybody responding. 16 Deborah Helm. Ms. Helm? Ms. Helm, would you like to 17 speak? 18 MS. HELM: Hi. 19 THE COURT: Good morning. 20 MS. HELM: Good morning. I just want to reiterate 21 what Ms. Sutton [sic] said, and also I want to add, from a 22 person who has lost a home once before due to property value 23 of just the banking system and other things, it's a very

devastating thing to go through. And it's still very

emotional for me to lose a hundred thousand dollars in

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property value and try to find a home and can't afford to buy another home. Excuse me.

THE COURT: It's okay. Take your time. You live in the condominiums, Ms. Helm?

MS. HELM: Yes.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. HELM: I live in the condominiums, the Gallatin. And my main concern is in the future with the property values and coming home at night with the smell and not being able to enjoy the open area as they say. No matter how big or small your area is, it's not pleasant.

And also reiterating the confusion, whether it'sper person, per household. Getting conflicting infomation was a little bit confusing.

THE COURT: Do you understand it now? Do you understand it now it's by household, per household?

MS. HELM: Well, now it is. And when you're toldby an attorney, it's, no, per person and then somebody else, it's, no, per household, it's, you know, it's whatever. So five thousand dollars for a condominium that keeps going down and down, or I've -- I started maybe five years ago trying to find another place to live and done a lot of research and looking in property values, and so I'm pretty upon the difference between mobile homes, condominium, and houses. And the value for mobile homes and condominiums do not have the

resale value as the single-family home does. So the public does know about Bridgeton Landfill, and they are not buying in any area, including Gallatin.

So -- and I say that from personal experience just saying -- telling somebody where we live and they say, "Oh, sell now before it gets worse. Sell now because you're not going to get anything out of it."

And I do a lot of research on the internet and with my real estate agent and all that, and what I paid for my home may not be what it's worth. And I, at the time, three years ago, got a pretty good deal because I got it offof auction.com, and I thank God that I was able to find something after losing a hundred thousand dollars in my other home three years ago. So I just hope that — understanding that five thousand dollars for a home that was worth a hundred thousand dollars, this particular home, not my other one, you know, ten years ago is not quite worth it.

THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am. Thank you for your comments.

I think I may have missed him, but I think Ms. -- is it Cherylee Johnson? Are there two Johnsons? Cherylee Johnson, do you want to say something?

MS. JOHNSON: No. But I also am confused about the per household. The original documents I received said that each person in my household had to fill one out.

THE COURT: We're going to do this one more time. I appreciate that.

Ms. Pollock, let's get this cleared up. Again, I think it's clear, but I don't blame folks for being somewhat confused.

Thank you, Ms. Johnson. You don't want to speak other than that, ma'am?

MS. JOHNSON: No.

THE COURT: And Ms. Johnson's concern, in case the court reporter didn't get it, was the household versus resident in terms of the settlement.

MS. POLLOCK: I won't hold everyone up while I try to find the actual language in the release, but the way the settlement works, Your Honor, and for everyone else in the courtroom, is that there's a certain amount of money that has been provided, offered by the defendants per door or per address; so sometimes I use the word "household," and that can be taken as per family. And so to the extent I have confused people by that, I'm sorry.

THE COURT: So let me ask you this question. You've got one person living in -- let's use the houses. You have one person living in a house. That household gets \$35,000. You have ten people living in the house, that household gets \$35,000.

MS. POLLOCK: Correct.

THE COURT: Same thing with the condominiums and same 1 2 thing as with the mobile homes. 3 MS. POLLOCK: Correct. 4 THE COURT: With the different values. 5 MS. POLLOCK: Correct. THE COURT: All right. And that's the way I 6 7 understood it all along, I'll be honest with you, but I 8 understand why folks might be confused. 9 All right. Ms. Martha Watson. Ms. Watson, would you 10 like to say something, ma'am? MS. WATSON: Everything has been said. 11 12 THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Watson. I appreciate it. 13 Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt, W-Y-A-T-T. Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt. 14 I think it's Connie and -- I got them both, Connie and maybe 15 Gloria. 16 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: They're not here. THE COURT: They're not here? Thank you. 17 18 All right. Patricia Figura. Ms. Figura? Ma'am, 19 would you like to say something? 20 MS. FIGURA: Actually, I would. 21 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Come on up. Good 22 morning. 23 MS. FIGURA: I, too, like several people that are my 24 neighbors, have invested an immense amount of --25 THE COURT: Ms. Figura, I'm going to ask you

something. You and I share the same malady: We're both short. So would you move to the side and move that microphone over -- there you go -- so I can see you? Eitherway. So I can see you. There you go.

MS. FIGURA: I purchased the condo. I had to purchase with cash because of a credit issue I was having. So to be able to use any money I had at hand to have a home, I used that money to buy this condo and also to do repairs that needed to be done in the condo.

So I'm at the point where I don't have extra money for added features; so living there and being able to enjoy my surroundings became a horrifying adventure because it just stunk. And I work in Creve Coeur. I work with people who drive all around, and they also let me know how masty Bridgeton smells.

So I wanted to live there for the rest of my life.

If I need to leave, need to go and move, I'm not going to have any money to find another place to live because of this issue with no one wanting to purchase any property in and around Bridgeton because it stinks.

And I don't know how bad it's going to get. I can only imagine once they start doing things that they say they need to do to correct the problems that if it is going to get that bad, I can't imagine living there or anybodyelse wanting to.

1 And it does smell. Even though they say there's 2 structures and vehicles on highways that can disperse the smell, on a good day it still smells. On a bad day it's 3 4 almost unbearable to get from my car into the parking lot 80 5 feet to my front door -- that I have completely dosed up so I 6 don't get any of the smell inside. 7 That's all I have to say. 8 THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am. 9 MS. FIGURA: Thank you. 10 THE COURT: Next is Sharon Bishop. Ms. Bishop, would 11 you like to say something, ma'am? 12 MS. BISHOP: No, thank you. 13 THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am. 14 Martha Watson? Ms. Watson, are you here? 15 actually filed two. Yeah, you're confusing me. You filed 16 So I'm assuming you still don't want to tak. 17 second Ms. Watson doesn't want to talk. Sorry. I should have 18 scratched that off. 19 Mary Smith? Is Ms. Smith here? Okay. 20 David Blackwell? Mr. Blackwell, would you like to 21 say something, Mr. Blackwell? 22 MS. BLACKWELL: Yes, I would. 23 THE COURT: Please come up. 24 MR. BLACKWELL: Good morning. 25 THE COURT: Good morning, sir. How are you?

1 MR. BLACKWELL: Good.

2 THE COURT: Good.

MR. BLACKWELL: I've got some things here I've sort of written down. I'll try to stay in those parameters. Some of them have been addressed, so please bear withme.

THE COURT: Fair enough.

MR. BLACKWELL: Actually, when I wrote this thing this was Wednesday, and it was a pretty day like everywhere else, and I had to write it inside because it was smelling Wednesday morning when I was going to go outside and write it. All this fine weather we've been having this summer we don't seem to enjoy that much because that wind's coming out of the northwest to keep things cooled down. At the same time, it blows off the dump and right over our subdivision so therefore, we spend most of our time inside. But actually —forgive me for a second.

THE COURT: It's okay.

MR. BLACKWELL: In January I was diagnosed with cancer, carcinoid tumor cancer. That's an oddball cancer that's -- that's off the family that Steve Jobs had that they don't have a real answer as to what that came from, I don't believe. But it's amazing that the people at Siteman don't know what's going on at the landfill. But I've had some issues with that. They were able to do surgery and get most of it out, I believe; so that's a good thing.

I've had trouble with the reading of the documentation on the document as far as what it says on the first page of all the documents I've read thus far is defendants seeking property damage, not personal injuries.

And it seems that it went from that to right into some kind of injuries issue, the health issues. And I just have a hard time understanding how it went from one item to the other.

I think I counted it up. I think that the plaintiffs might have barely mentioned it twice, depending on how you read the wording, and the defendants I read it, Ithink, in the document was 79 times. So it has obviously become quite the issue as far as where health is concerned.

And as I say, this thing was originally set up, I thought, as an odor nuisance. Maybe I misunderstood.

And as far as the money is concerned, I keep hearing the attorneys complaining about the million plus they're getting. And to be a little bit -- a little levity here, maybe we wouldn't be here today if they decided to donate their funds to the whole thing and we wouldn't behere today.

But back on track, Your Honor, the money that's involved here is a net payment. I keep hearing \$5,000. Well, the lawyers' fees come out of that. Also, you have taxes and most occasions they're going to come out of that. You're looking at a net of seventeen, eighteen thousand dollars, and this is for the subdivision which is the highest

paid group in the group.

And seventeen, eighteen thousand dollars isn't a whole lot when you really break it down. I lookat it as like I can make eighteen house payments with it, or I can spend the eighteen thousand dollars I spent on my surgery here in March for it. But like I say, it just doesn't seem like a whole lot of money when you start getting into your property damages and values.

But the issue with the dating, apparently you guys have addressed that already. I guess that's --

THE COURT: The date of the --

MR. BLACKWELL: Yeah. When it becomes active.

THE COURT: Got it.

MR. BLACKWELL: The only discrepancy I see now with that is the people that signed early, they get a four-month up on it; so if you became ill during that time frame that anybody did in August 8, I guess you just messed up by not signing early. That's the only constant date I see in this thing is in the document where it goes from November 1, 2010, to December 23 -- or to December 5, 2013. That's the only time I see that actually stays constant as a date involved with anything.

Well, Your Honor, you know, at this point the way things are written up, I don't see -- it's like you're signing a big giant disclaimer, basically, is sort of theway I sort

of see the whole thing. And the way it's writtenat this

point I don't see how I can actually, in good conscious, sign

it so -- but hopefully you guys will get it worked out. But

thank you very much.

THE COURT: Mr. Olmsted, thank you for your

comments -- or Mr. Blackwell, I'm sorry. Thank you for your

comments.

I'm going to ask the lawyers to address each one of

these issues when we're all finished here with the folks.

Thomas and Jill Olmsted? Mr. and Mrs. Olmsted?

Thomas and Jili Olmsted? Mr. and Mrs. Olmsted? Either here or both? Neither.

Bruce Bennett? Mr. Bennett? Would you like to say something, Mr. Bennett? Good morning, Mr. Bennett.

MR. BENNETT: On behalf of all the condo people here, Mary Beth -- I mean, I stand behind everything they say. And my major concern is the property value, and that's really all I wanted to -- I know everybody's repeated that, but I wanted to come up here in front of you and everyone and state that myself.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. BENNETT: Yes.

THE COURT: I appreciate it. Thank you, sir.

MR. BENNETT: Thank you, sir.

THE COURT: Leah Reed. Ms. Reed, would you like to say something?

MS. REED: Can I speak right here? 1 2 THE COURT: Well, you're going to have to really 3 speak loud. 4 MS. REED: Okay. I think that this stands on -- my 5 documents stand for itself. The only thing I don't understand 6 is how the comparison can be made, the monetary value for 7 people who live in condos and homes where they are to stay, 8 and apartments and trailers can leave. They can take the 9 money and they can move. A trailer can go. The people in the 10 apartments can go. I don't understanded that. 11 THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am. 12 Joseph and Deanna Smith? There you go. Would you 13 like to say something, Mr. Smith? 14 MS. SMITH: Yes, sir. 15 THE COURT: Please. 16 MR. SMITH: And I'm going to be speaking on behalf of 17 my wife. 18 THE COURT: Good. That's fine. My wife never les 19 me do that. 20 MR. SMITH: Yeah, this is that rare case for me too. Just wanted to kind of speak on some notes that I wrote down. 21 22 My wife and I and our two kids were residents of the Spanish Village area. We're looking to stay in the settlement 23 24 case -- I'm sorry, the settlement class. However, we do not feel like the settlement amount is 25

enough based on the loss of enjoyment, as defendants said, and also based on the potential loss of property value, as a lot of the other speakers said.

It's based on the fact that our house is currently for sale. We immediately started looking for a safer living environment for our two kids, who they're two andsix months. But we are experiencing difficulty in securing abuyer of the property. We've had several showings of the house through our realtor, but we haven't had any offers. We've had approximately twelve showings. And when we ask for potential buyer feedback from the realtor, the Kelly HagerGroup, we were told that the area and the landfill issues were primary cons of the house.

And they also made note that Bridgeton was looked at as a good area; that a lot of people were interested in buying property in that specific area. And this is despite improvements that we've made to the house and the fact that our listing price is the same as it was when we first bought the house.

We are worried about not being able to sell the house and but want to make the specific note that when we first bought the house, we weren't notified about any smell coming from the landfill. And it has definitely been, you know, a hindrance on enjoying the house, outside.

We've had several people, family members from out of

town, you know, asking us about it because it sem to have just kind of popped up. As soon as we bought the house, the issues kind of started. So that's pretty much myspiel.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

Finally, in terms of the objectors, John James, who Mr. Dan Finney is going to speak for, Mr. Finneyfiled an objection on behalf of Mr. James.

MR. FINNEY: Your Honor, I'd like to elaborate a little bit on some of the comments that I made inchambers. With respect to this class action lawsuit, I only represent John James. We have additional lawsuits pending against the defendants and are filing additional lawsuits for people who have opted out of the settlement.

I have heard a lot of the objections to the settlement, and I've heard a lot of the problems with the release and have noticed them myself, but for the purposes of my discussion today, I'm just limiting them to the ones that I'm bringing forth on behalf of Mr. James.

The problem that I see in the release is generally the situation is still very fluid in the landfill and in the surrounding area. There are uncertain damages and problems that could happen or could not happen. The one extain damage that is happening is the property values have been destroyed.

The issue for me particularly is that there is a real question of radiation contamination in the surrounding area.

There is no question that there's radioactive material in the landfill that is at risk of being consumed by the fire that's currently active there, and there is also the question of whether the radiation has already migrated off of the site and, if it has, to what extent is the contamination and what sort of problems does that pose health-wise and cherwise?

So we have a pending class action under the Price-Anderson Act which is awaiting the results of those tests and the analysis of the test results that are coming in. I know some have been published. I also am aware that there's some that have not been published. And all of those test results need to be evaluated by health physicists and there's going to be a fierce debate about what the consequences are depending upon what position you're coming from.

Knowing that we had a pending lawsuit, which was filed either right before or right after this case was announced to be settled, I started having discussions with the plaintiffs' attorney and the defense attorney about the release, which I got a copy of since some of my dients are class members of this action, and I was concerned about the language in the release as being too restrictive in general but in particular with respect to how it might influence my own lawsuit.

The release appeared to give up things that were not contemplated to be a part of the odor lawsuit. So I had some

discussions, and as a result of those discussions they modified the release, but the modification is still very problematic for a number of reasons which I'm going to put out right now.

The language of the modification links the future issues directly to the allegations in my lawsuit with respect to radioactive materials. I'm not going to tell the Court that my lawsuit has identified every single problem that can be associated with radioactive material as it's pled at present, and the language here is -- basically says "permit recovery under the Price-Anderson Act as is purportedly alleged in John James versus the Bridgeton Landfil, et cetera."

I'm going to tell the Court that I am not going to represent that I feel comfortable that the allegations in my petition, in my complaint, right now completely over all of the radioactive consequences. To link it to the allegations is problematic for me and for my client.

The second thing is that this requires actual presence of radioactive contamination on each property owner's property in order for them to be able to recoverunder the Price-Anderson Act. We discussed in chambers a possibility, which is being contemplated by the government officials of Bridgeton and elsewhere, that the fire can reach the radioactive material and cause radioactive material to be

emitted in the smoke, et cetera, which could possibly trigger a evacuation.

I think the fact that they are actively and have aggressively prepared evacuation plans for the entire area, including grade schools who have had meetings to discuss evacuation plans, and DePaul Hospital, et cetera, indicates that as far as the people who are dealing with the landfill are concerned, evacuation is a possibility that meeds to be planned for.

If that were to happen and people were evacuated, they would have lost the use of their property due to a radioactive incident. In my interpretation of the Price-Anderson Act, that would be compensable, but according to this release, they would be giving up the rights to be compensated because even though they have lost their use of their property by being forced to leave, they would not necessarily have physical contamination on their property.

The other problem with the whole thing is linking it directly to the Price-Anderson Act is, the Price-Anderson Act is a statute that is still being dissected by the courts of appeal, and as recently as just last year a ruling came down that affected a major lawsuit which is being appealed further, which you just don't know what is going to be included in a Price-Anderson Act in the next three, four, five years.

Certainly you don't know within the lifespan of my lawsuit

whether or not that law will be further defined.

And so I think that this language here, even though it purports to address the issues that I have, it's way too restrictive, and it forces these people who may have otherwise had an opportunity to consider this offer, to have to reject it because it eliminates their chances to proceed further with a situation that frankly will be a whole heck of a lot more serious than simply enduring the odor.

So on behalf of Mr. James, I would just simply like to say that we believe that this settlement should not be approved until such time as the release is redrafted to really just address the issues that this lawsuit is supposed to address.

THE COURT: Mr. Finney, thank you very much.

Ladies and gentlemen, for your information, the lawsuit that the lawyers keep talking about that's pending — it was filed April 11 of this year. I'm not surewhere that coincides with, that date coincides with when settlements were signed or not signed, things of that nature. I will let the lawyers handle that.

But the defendants -- the plaintiff in the lawsuit is, in fact, Mr. John James. And the defendants -- there's a number of them, and I'm going to name them just so you know:

Mallinckrodt Incorporated; Covidien, Incorporated Cotter

Corporation; Rock Road Industries; Republic Services, Inc.;

51 Allied Services, Inc.; and the Bridgeton Landfill LLC. Those 1 2 are the seven defendants in that lawsuit. 3 And the lawsuit is in its infancy stage. I don't 4 think Mr. Finney has had an opportunity to have the defendants served with the papers yet. So that's where we are. 5 That's 6 where this case it. That's not my particular case. 7 Before I let the lawyers talk, did I miss anybodywho 8 filed an objection? Sir, what's your name? 9 MR. MANASO: Ronald Manaso. 10 THE COURT: Mr. Manaso, did you file an objection? 11 MR. MANASO: Yeah. 12 THE COURT: How come I missed that? Would you like 13 to say something, Mr. Manaso? 14 MR. MANASO: No. But I just wanted to make sure I'm 15 up there. 16 THE COURT: Yeah. I don't know why I missed it. I did -- actually, I just skipped your name. It's on my list. 17 18 I apologize. Ronald Manaso. You live at 4159-C Gallatin, 19 right? 20 MR. MANASO: Right. 21 THE COURT: Got you. I apologize, sir. 22 MR. MANASO: I think I'm going to look for a place in 23 the city to live. 24 THE COURT: That's where I live.

Yes. Ms. Sutterfield?

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MS. SUTTERFIELD: Would it be possible for me tomake 1 2 one more statement? 3 THE COURT: Sure. Would you do me a favor, Ms. 4 Sutterfield? It's really tough on the court reporter --5 MS. SUTTERFIELD: Sure. 6 THE COURT: Did I miss anybody else? Good. 7 MS. SUTTERFIELD: I think it's worth reiterating what 8 the lady in the corner said. I quess I didn't fully 9 understand that renters --THE COURT: Understand the what? 10 11 MS. SUTTERFIELD: That renters, that people renting 12 in the same areas that we live and own in, are being paid the 13 same amounts as we are. If I were a renter, I think that 14 would be a pretty good deal. Five thousand in the Gallatin 15 area there, the Carrolton condos, would cover my relocation 16 fees. It would cover moving. It would cover any expenses I 17 had. It would be a reasonable amount, I think. 18 I think it's ridiculous to think that a homeowner, 19 though, would get the same amount. I think it's worth 20 pointing out. I think that's a really great point. 21 THE COURT: I understand. Thank you, ma'am. 22 I'm going to ask Ms. Pollock to address the four or 23 five issues actually Mr. Blackwell brought up but others.

Please address whatever issues you want to address in response

to these questions and maybe some answers. Then the defense

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counsel, Mr. Beck, is going to do the next.

MS. POLLOCK: Thank you, Your Honor. Let me just start off by saying that for everyone that voicedobjections here today, we're not discounting your objections. We're not discounting that you shouldn't feel the way that you feel. We know you're upset. We know that your investment in what could be one of your largest assets is at risk. We understand that.

The point of where we are today is that this is an option for you and it's a compromise, and all settlements are compromises of what you could hopefully try to get, you know, at court in front of a jury. But that's a risk. And there's a lot of risks in cases like this.

So, you know, to the extent -- and I'm not saying this, you know -- I hope to not come across insensitively. If you want to take that option, if you don't want to take this option but you want to try to get a better deal, by all means you should try it. You should do it.

One of the people had mentioned that you felt like we were hassling people in the neighborhood. And Iapologize.

Our firm apologizes if that is how it came across in any way.

It was our attempt to get out and meet with as many people as possible. People -- you know, we found in talking to people, people had -- they had really thought this through, and they had questions, and we were trying to reach as many people as possible, because what we haven't really talked about is the

way that the settlement was divided up was per address, but some people have moved, and so even though there's -- you know, we're looking at a hundred homes in Spanish Village, but there had been people that had lived in Spanish Village for only a portion of the relevant time frame who have since moved to other states, to elsewhere in the city and in the county.

So it was our effort to try to canvass as broad of an area as possible and reach as many people as possible. So by no means was this ever hassling people. There was no aggressiveness from our part — that was not our intent at all — to get people to participate in this. It was again, like I said, just to reach as many people as possible. And we've said all along that if this isn't the dealfor you, don't take it. You don't have to. It's fine.

And to address -- you asked me to address specifically Mr. Blackwell's comments. And we have talked to Mr. Blackwell several times, and he has legitimate concerns. And, you know, we've told him, we've explained to him and to other people as well, too, that if you have any kind of injury concern, this probably isn't the settlement for you, you know. And we still stand by that recommendation and that advice today as I sit here now.

One of the concerns as far as how much are the condo owners and tenants receiving versus the mobile home park people, the mobile home park is half the distance to the

condos. So in other words, the condos are twice as far. And that's not to dismiss or discount that the people in the condos didn't suffer. We know they did. We know that it smelled god-awful for several days for a long period of time.

But again, when we had -- we had to concede to the defendants that the odor, just by the nature of the way odor travels, it's still going to be stronger the closer in. And so the people in the mobile homes necessarily, you know, they experience worse odors. It doesn't necessarily mean that they didn't have -- you know, they did or did not have as much money invested in their property values. And I think there's a little bit of confusion here as far as what remedies are available to people in this case.

This is a temporary nuisance case. When we first filed it, we also filed it in the alternative as a permanent nuisance because this was back a couple years agowhen all of this was starting to unfold. We didn't know what we were looking at, just as Republic didn't know exactly what the situation was back then, because everything was changing day to day.

As the case has proceeded, you know, in evaluating the strength of the case, this really is a temporary nuisance case because the -- a landfill can be cleaned up and can be operated correctly. I mean, we just have to concede that.

And so that makes it temporary because it can be

fixed. It doesn't mean it has been fixed to everyone's satisfaction, but it can be. So once we're talking about a nuisance that can be fixed, it changes the type of remedy that's available to people. No longer are we taking about how much property value that the people lost. Now we're talking about their loss of use and enjoyment intheir property.

So one component of loss and enjoyment is: How much could you try to get in lost rents? There's a difference in rental value during the time of this nuisance when it's present. So this isn't a case where people couldget a full buyout. We're talking about how people's lives, you know, their discomfort, their inconvenience, their annoyance.

So it's not completely fair to look at, well, the mobile home park's residents, the mobile homes cost less; they have less invested; I have more invested in my house or in my condo, because that's just not the kind of case or the way that the law affords remedies to people in a caselike this.

Ms. Sutterfield and then some of the other people had also sort of adopted her points as well. She mentioned that the fear of the smell getting worse. And in general we've heard that from people that there is an uncertainty here. People don't know what's going to happen going forward.

And, again, that's a risk, and that's -- it's a calculated risk. And people have that choice. They can

decide that I'm willing to take the risk and seewhat happens in the future and hold all my rights, my bundle of rights, including my right to file an additional lawsuit, or, you know, I've looked at the situation; this is enough money for me; I'm just going to go ahead and waive any future rights.

So, again, that's why this case involves an opt-in settlement, and so it just depends. You can make that decision if you're willing to take the risk and see what happens in the future or not.

Another issue, too, that Ms. Blackwell had brought up was the fact that the renters, you know, they don't have the same vested interest as somebody that owns a property. And I addressed that just a little bit ago with the type of remedy that's available to you. But the other nature we found, too, in looking at the data for the renters, renters by nature are more mobile, and so they — a lot of them, most of them, didn't live in their rental property the full wimdow of the period that we're talking about of three years. So they didn't get — I mean a few did, some did, but overall the renters only got paid for each day they lived in this area.

So you can't look at it as necessarily that they received five thousand dollars when, in fact, they only lived there for six months or only a year. They would have only received a portion of that reflecting the time fame that they lived in the area.

58 And I think, unless the Court has any more questions, 1 2 that's all I have. 3 THE COURT: I think that's it. 4 You got a question, Mr. Sutterfield? 5 MR. SUTTERFIELD: Yeah. I'd like to make a statement on what she said. 6 7 THE COURT: You need to step up to the lecturn. 8 MR. SUTTERFIELD: This will be pretty quick. Rick 9 Sutterfield. She's saying the smell is not as bad in the 10 condos that it is in the trailer park or Spanish Village. 11 have friends that live in both places. I have stayed in both 12 And she is terribly wrong. places. 13 It's ridiculous to even think that because the smell 14 at one place can be there and not at the other place at the 15 same time. You know, I can be at home or visit aperson at 16 the other place, be stinking at my house and not at theirs, 17 and there's no difference in the strength of the odor of the 18 smell. And it does not disperse anywhere near like she says 19 she does through the traffic and 270. 20 THE COURT: Thank you, sir. 21 Okay. Mr. Beck. 22 MR. BECK: Thank you, Your Honor. 23 Your Honor, several of the objectors who spoke, æ

well as several who filed objections that I know Your Honor

will consider fully as well, spoke of property value.

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Pollock addressed that. And as I said earlier, and as Ms.

Pollock reinforced, that simply in this case was not one of
the remedies that was available, and therefore, at the time of
mediation it really wasn't a remedy that could be considered
as a basis for settlement.

And the settlement values focused really on the question of: What is the relative loss of use and enjoyment of property that people experienced as a result of odor? So I want to echo that without belaboring it.

With respect to the allocation, I want to make it very clear how it works and, that is, for a particular household there is a payment. If there is one person who lives in that household the entire time, it's their payment. If they live there part of the time and someone die lived there part of the time, they divide based on the number of days each lived there.

If there were multiple people living in the homeall of whom could have experienced a loss of use for enjoyment during that period of time, they share equally in that; although, no minor child receives more -- as much as ten thousand dollars, so there's no guardianships and probate involved.

But that is the allocation. I think it's pretty clear in the documents, but I know the documents are also very long and written by lawyers; so they're not easy to understand

necessarily, but that is the allocation. That's what it has been at all times.

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With regard to the risk of future odor, I know people are concerned about that, and I know that the meda have supported that and the social media have supported that. honestly believe that the more than \$100 millionwe've spent at Bridgeton Landfill and the more than \$200 million we've set aside for Bridgeton Landfill have done a lot of cood, have done some good, and are going to continue to do some good, but I think there's one future event people are particularly concerned about, and that is that we negotiated an agreement with EPA to build what we call an "isolation barrier." Some people call it a wall. But a subsurface block so that the subsurface smoldering event which was clear overin the south quarry of Bridgeton Landfill, it's not in the north quarry, and we know that because we monitor temperature at every 20 feet and all the way around it and in the north quarry. It's not through the neck of the quarries yet, and we don't expect it to be.

But against the possibility that some day in the future before the reaction stops reacting -- it's a chemical reaction in the subsurface stops reacting, that it would get all the way through the south quarry, then all the way through the north quarry, and then into the area where that low-level radioactive waste was received as cover soil in 1973 and has

been there for over forty years, a lot of things have been done.

One is EPA had us hire a consultant who published a study that is online at Westlakelandfill.com that you can read. And EPA's comments on that study are online on EPA's website talking about: Is that really a risk? Is that something that could happen? If it happened, what would it mean?

And our consultant's judgment and EPA's judgment is that there's no significant risk of any kind that that would ever happen. The reaction is not moving that way. It's way too far away. And in the meantime, we have this isolation barrier that will be built.

Secondly, there was an evaluation of, God forbidit got there, what happens next? Unlike what Mr. Finney has hypothesized, those reports both show this isn'ta volatile material. It doesn't vaporize. It doesn't go into the air and start releasing stuff.

The only risk that was identified either by the consultants or by EPA is a relatively slight increase in a gas that is called radon that's all over the environment, but it would be more. It would be more. And EPA agreed that that was the one risk and that nobody could exactly quantify it, but they didn't think it was a significant risk.

But against that risk we're building this isolation

barrier, and that's why people are worried about future odor.

What we're doing about that in our own right as we negotiate with EPA is trying to move the barrier as close to the material as possible so that we can go as shallowinto the quarry as possible or into a ledge of the quarryas possible so we don't have to excavate a huge "V" and expose a bunch of waste, because it's exposing the waste that creates the odor that we worry about in the future.

Lambert is concerned about exposing any waste in the flight path of aircraft. They don't want birds to be attracted to the waste and get in the way of the aircraft. They're working with us to persuade EPA and to persuade the Corps of Engineers let's keep this barrier sufficient to be effective but as small an excavation as possible and as short in time an excavation as possible.

And I know from personal knowledge that EPA is pushing in that direction also. There will be an alignment of that barrier fairly soon, there will be an agreement on the barrier fairly soon, and we have been pushing that process as fast as we can.

There could be some odor during that period. We don't think it's comparable because of the reaction's nowhere close. We think most of the odor was from the chemical reaction in the subsurface in the south quarry. There could

be some odor just from exposing garbage, but it's not a unique kind of odor. It's what you have if you tried to cut into any landfill because there's no burning event going on over there.

So we think it's a very different thing than, for example, a year ago when we had to cut off thosebig concrete pipes that go in the landfill, and we actually gave people an option to go stay in a motel for a couple of weeks.

We think it's a very different situation. We're doing all we can to control it, and we welcome your input to EPA to say do all you can to prevent odor, because they will take that into account. They care.

But that is a future risk, and it's a future opportunity to make a claim that people are giving up if they sign this. And that's a reason that if that's abig issue to you, you should not sign this release and you should not accept this money. You should retain your rights And if you want to bring your own lawsuit, you can, and we'll talk to you, just like we talk to everybody else.

I do want to make sure, Judge, that one thing is clear to everyone, and that is, we tried to be char in the paperwork, but anyone who has not yet signed up for the settlement who decides following Your Honor's decision that they have elected to participate, will have sevendays following the Court's decision to go ahead and participate whether they objected before, whether they opted out before,

whether they didn't answer before.

Anyone who makes the decision "I don't love it, but I think it's the right thing to do," can make that decision over the following seven days by contacting class coursel and deciding --

THE COURT: Seven days following my decision?

MR. BECK: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Part of my decision is going to be made today, and part of it will be made -- I'll explain it to you in a few moments.

MR. BECK: Right. But it's seven days following the initial approval decision, Your Honor. If that ocurs today, it would be next Friday would be the deadline forthat.

I'm just going to talk about a few things. Ms.

Sutterfield asked a good question, which is we lawyers talk in shorthand and about technical things that we use a lot, but what did I mean when I said Deb Gray, the toxicobgist, the Ph.D. toxicologist who reviewed the air monitoring data, said there was no increased risk?

And what she said -- and it's actually in a declaration that she submitted that is in the packages that should have been delivered to everyone yesterdaywho filed an objection -- is that she evaluated a lot of air monitoring that went on for a long time that looked for any chemical as well as radiation. She looked at the few detections that

there were and the levels that were detected, the length of time they were in the air at the landfill and, bæed on that evaluation, was able to say to a reasonable certainty that no one who is worried about having a disease as a rœult of exposure to chemicals from the landfill in odor, or anything like that, has a reason to worry about that; that there is not, based on all the known toxicology -- and thœe's been a lot of study of toxicology in the last twenty years -- is at an increased risk of disease from exposure to any of the chemicals that have been detected in any of the monitors that go around the perimeter of the landfill. So that's what I meant to express.

With respect to a couple more things, and then I'll get to Mr. Finney, I understand Mr. Blackwell -- and I'm sorry that Mr. Blackwell had the experience that he did And I am grateful that it has resolved at least for now, and I hope it stays that way. And I fully appreciate if Mr. Blackwell says, "I just don't know, and therefore, I'm not willing to take the risk of giving up whatever claims I may have forthis amount of money," that's the decision that you should make and that's why we made this an opt-out class.

What we are saying, though, is that even though every individual in this room may make that decision that this is not the settlement for me, that that doesn't meanthat the Court should say to the 947 people so far who have said, "I do

want to settle this case, I do want to receive some money now and I'm comfortable with it," that those people shouldn't be able to do it simply because for other people it's not a good settlement. That's what we are asking the Court to do.

And I think we have addressed the property value situation. I think that there would be -- well, I think there have been a lot of media reporting. I think some of it's not been incredibly accurate. I think some's been exaggerated, but I understand how that reporting could make ithard to engage in a real estate transaction.

And hopefully as things continue to improve and we continue to invest in Bridgeton Landfill, people won't have that worry so much anymore. We're trying to address issues as they come up one by one, but it comes so fast sometimes that it's pretty hard to address everything.

And now, if I may, I want to talk about Mr. Finney's lawsuit. Mr. Finney's lawsuit was filed on April 11. Nobody has been served yet. So we're not sure if he intends to move forward or does not intend to move forward, but as of right now, there's not a lawsuit that I can defend because we haven't been brought into court to come to defend

The lawsuit claims that there is physical radiation damage to all the properties in this large area, and that's what we attempted to address with respect to the change to the release and the improvement of the release for the class

members.

But I will say this. It's not really a secret what the Price-Anderson Act requires in order to recover. We don't think Mr. Finney's complaint gets there, and we do think the release is protective in light of it.

And the best place to look is a decision that District Judge Fleissig of this district made in a case called McClurg v. MI Holdings. That's part of the Cold Water Creek litigation, Your Honor.

And on March 27, 2013, in a memorandum and order that is pretty detailed, Judge Fleissig first recogniæd that all radiation claims are exclusively governed by Priæ-Anderson, dismissed all the state law claims.

In Price-Anderson there's exclusive federal jurisdiction. It relates to what's called a public liability action, which is just any lawsuit seeking to impose damages for liability. It relates to anything called a 'huclear incident" as it's referred to in the statute, which is any exposure to radiation that allegedly causes either property damage or personal injury or death.

And what's important about Price-Anderson is it only allows a recovery if the person or the property has been exposed itself to radiation that exceeds what is called the "federal dose," the federally permitted dose threshold. Judge Fleissig determined in that case that the Cold Water Creek

plaintiffs had not alleged that they had incurred a federally regulated or permitted dose, gave them an opportunity to amend, but the point is, is that unless there is actual radiation exposure to the land or to the person exceeding the federally permitted dose, there is no lawsuit.

And that is decided in the McClurg case. It's decided in all the companion litigation over ColdWater Creek. It's absolutely certain law. There's no question about it. It's what the statute itself says. We don't think that pleading standard is met by the James lawsuit, but, of course, that could change.

And, ultimately, it's the reason why the releasewas written precisely the way that it was. The release says exactly what the law already is, which is there has to be physical radiation damage -- in this case to the property of the person because that's what the James case is about -- in order to permit recovery. And that is excepted from the release of claims. And, therefore, we believe the release is fair, reasonable, and adequate.

I will say in my defense that I shopped the language to Mr. Finney before we incorporated it in the agreement, and he declined to comment one way or the other about the language. So we were not able to address any comments about it at the front end; rather, all we've gotten is the objection to the settlement, and that's what it is.

But we do not believe that there is off-site radiation from West Lake. We are happy that EPAyesterday published their report concerning the Bridgeton Minicipal Athletic Complex where 55,000 surface screenings and 100 soil samples showed no exceedance of the levels that PPA expects and that EPA gave an absolute "all clear" to Bridgeton Municipal Athletic Complex after there was some brouhaha that Mr. Finney was involved in earlier.

So, again, we think the release is fair. And if Mr. James doesn't think it's for him, he should not sign it. And that's true of anyone.

But, Your Honor, with that we request approval.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Ladies and gentlemen --

MR. FINNEY: Your Honor, may I respond for the record?

THE COURT: You may.

MR. FINNEY: First of all, I would like to say that it is true that Bill called me and said, "What do you think about this language?"

And I told him I didn't like it. And since I was not about to be put in the place of writing it for people I don't represent, possibly putting myself in a position to get sued, I declined to get further into it. But I did tell him what I didn't like.

Secondly, I disagree with his assessment of the bw. 1 2 I typically go to look at the Court of Appeals for my law, not 3 District Court orders. And my understanding of the 4 Price-Anderson Act talks about loss of use of property in 5 addition to things that he's talked about. So Ididn't know 6 we were going to talk about the law today, but I do disagree 7 with his analysis. 8 THE COURT: Thanks, Mr. Finney. 9 MR. BECK: Your Honor, I do need to say something 10 THE COURT: This is going to turn into closing 11 argument. 12 MR. BECK: I just want to say something about the statement he made. The objection is not accurate 13 14 THE COURT: All right. We're going to leave that 15 alone. We're going to -- the Court will -- I don't think 16 that's what these folks are that worried about, to be honest 17 with you. 18 MR. BECK: You had wanted me to correct that 19 statement on the record. 20 THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead. I'm not sure what you're talking about; so . . . 21 22 MR. BECK: Your Honor, the objection alleges that 23 defense counsel, which would be me, made statements to the 24 media and class members about the release that were misstated,

and I want to say for the record I have made zero statements

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to any media and zero statements to any class members about the scope.

THE COURT: I forgot. I did. The contact between the parties, the plaintiffs and counsel was exclusively done by plaintiffs' counsel, is my understanding.

MR. BECK: Correct.

THE COURT: All right. I apologize. I did ask you to say that.

All right. Ladies and gentlemen, here's a couple things I'm going to say, and I'm going to let youall get out of here. For starters, one other thing -- and phase understand I'm not trying to make lawyers on the plaintiffs' side by the statement I'm going to make sound like angels, but another thing I've never seen in my thirty years as a judge, and certainly never in a class action, I've never seen lawyers cut their fee before. Ever. Never. These folks cut their fee from 33 to 25 percent. And I'm not saying we need to give them a gold star for that, but I'm saying that is something I've never seen before in -- as long as I've been around here.

Secondly, I went on a road trip yesterday. I wanted to see where you all lived, and I wanted to see the -- I wanted to see the landfill. And I was out thereprobably about two and a half, three hours. I got a tour of the landfill. I rode around the entire thing. Then I wanted to smell what you're smelling. I wanted to see what it was all

about. And I don't blame you for not being happy with the smell. So it's not like I don't believe you smell it. I know it's there. I smelled it.

I also visited all three of your neighborhoods and drove around them, and I find them to be lovely meighborhoods. The Spanish Village -- I mentioned it to the lawyers that were driving me around yesterday, the Spanish Village with -- I saw kids playing in the woods and along the baseball diamond back there. I mean, I would have loved growing up like that. That's a kids' paradise with all that stuff they have available for the children.

I understand the concerns about the smell and the worrying about the health. You always worry about your family members' health issues, but I found it to be a lovely area.

I drove through the mobile home park, and, you kmow,

I know we call it a mobile home park, but that sure didn't

look that mobile to me. Those folks -- those things were

there to stay from what I can tell.

And I'm not trying to argue with anybody that said anything. I'm not trying to convince you you're wrong or I'm right or anybody's wrong or right. I'm just telling you what I observed. That's a very stable, solid neighborhood. And no question about it, from my observation, it's very close to the landfill.

The third place we visited was the Terrace -- I'm

sorry -- the Gallatin complex. And I really didn't know what to expect because I heard most of the objections came from you folks that live in the condominiums there. And I just didn't know what to expect, and I again was happy to learn that it's -- I think it's a lovely complex. I saw people using the pool yesterday and maybe ten people out there jumping around, playing in a pool.

The apartments look really well maintained. The condominium looks really well taken care of. Seems like a very safe community. All these places -- in fact, I was very impressed with that whole area of Bridgeton, which I just don't get to that much, to be honest with you. Ilive in deep Southwest City. It just doesn't -- it's just not on my track.

So anyway, I did want to let you know that I did visit it. I can't tell you -- I really don't know if I smelled it after riding around through the landfill. I don't know what I smelled after that. You know, I don't know if I smelled it. I got a pretty good dose of it there and I don't know that I've smelled it or didn't smell it in your neighborhoods, and I certainly believe that everything that is being said -- if it wasn't there, we wouldn't -- these guys wouldn't be offering \$7 million to settle the lawsuit. So it's there.

We keep talking about the opt-out, opt-in. And, look, I wouldn't even have considered -- this case wouldn't

have gotten off my desk if these and -- I didn'ttell the lawyers this. They did this on their own. But mless you had an opportunity to say, "No, I don't want to be involved in this lawsuit; I'm going to file my own," I wouldn't have approved anything or even considered approving anything. That is a big deal to me.

You know, to me, if -- as a judge, I irritate 50 percent of people every day, you know. Fifty percent. And that's even before I go home, you know. I irritate 50 percent of the people every day. Somebody walks out winning; somebody walks out losing. That's just the way my life is as a judge. That's what we do.

In this situation I don't feel like I'm irritating anybody because, even if I accept this and approve this settlement, you all still have every single right. You're not stuck with anything. You can go ahead and hire counsel. Mr. Finney looks like he's representing a number of folks already who have -- I'm not trying to give Mr. Finney business. He can do that on his on. But my point is, there are lawyers out there. We know there's lawyers out there. If you want to go file a lawsuit on your own, you have the right to do that, and that's your call.

The other -- the final thing I'm going to -- the second to last thing I'm going to say is, over the weekend I was reading an Eighth Circuit case, and I don't member -- it

was one of those "In re" cases that we call in courts, that was a wireless case, a wireless -- long name.

I read an excerpt in the case that says the court has a duty -- in these types of cases, the court has a duty to the silent majority and as well as the vocal minority. You guys are the vocal minority. There's 900 and what, 94 folks that have opted in. They're the silent majority.

And I do have the responsibility to them, and simply because you aren't happy with it -- and I don't blame you for not being happy with it. I don't know where I'dbe if I was living in one of those condominiums or the housesor the mobile home. I don't know where I would be. But you can't talk -- you're always talking about standing in ther people's shoes. It's damn near impossible to stand in other people's shoes. You don't know how you're going to feel until you're there. It's hard to do that.

So I'm not being critical of anybody or any comment. I really appreciate the comments you've made. Ithink every one of them were very heartfelt, legitimate, logical. They made sense. I understood them. And I can certainly appreciate how you feel. But there's almost a thousand people out there that want this money from this settlement and they don't want to file their own lawsuit. If I say no to them and yes to you, that puts a thousand people damn nearin the situation that I don't think is fair for me to do

So I'm telling you that because I was going to take this case under submission, but you all are here, you've been polite, and I don't want to make you go home thinking "What is this guy going to do?" I'm going to overrule allof your objections based on everything I've heard and read.

And one other thing. I said I would be brief, and apparently I can't. I've met with these lawyers more times than I can remember in any case I've been involved except for a real difficult patent case that Ms. Pollock was involved in years ago. I mean, seems like I saw this bunch of lawyers in my office once -- at least once every three or four weeks on something. And they're all nice people.

But my point -- I just want to let you know they have worked very hard on this, and I think I have worked really hard on this. I'm trying to do the right thing and be fair. That's the best I can do.

You may not think it's fair. You know, I understand, as I say, 50 percent of the people walk out of here perhaps thinking it wasn't fair, but that's part of the mature of my job.

So I'm going to overrule the objections that have been made. I'll do that in writing later on today.

And then the attorneys' fees, I see no reason not to approve those attorneys' fees based on what I know about lawyers and cases and how much money and time has been spent

on this case.

And subsequently I'm going to approve the settlement of this lawsuit assuming there's nothing unusual that pops up between now and then, and I don't see that happening. The lawyers have been prepared.

And the difference between the lawyers you see today and the lawyers when I first saw them at the scheduling conference when the lawsuit was first filed is night and day. I don't want to say they were at each other's throats, but they weren't -- it's not like they were all saying, hey, we're all, you know, we're all going to get together and sing "Kumbaya" and solve it. They were all fighting meally hard for their clients.

Eventually, I forced them to go to mediation. They found a mediator in Chicago. I think I even recommended a mediator in Chicago, a former colleague of mine who is very brilliant, and they found somebody — he had a conflict or something. Bottom line is they chose somebody from Chicago to help resolve the case, and he or she — I don't remember — did a great job in my opinion.

So that's where we are. I thank you for your courtesy. I really think you all have been wonderful today considering what you're going through and the thought process what you're going to do next. I'm glad I'm not in your shoes because I don't know what I would do next either.

Again, I applaud your neighborhoods. I think -- I hope things work out for you. And I just hope the media and -- and I'm not blaming the media for anything but it just -- it seems like every four days there's another damn article about this, and that's just not helping you guys at all in terms of somebody wanting to sell the property. That's not very helpful. But they've got a job to do to. So good luck with all of this. Thank you again for

So good luck with all of this. Thank you again for your courtesy. Thanks for being here. And I really wish all of you the best of luck. Thank you.

(PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 11:20 AM.)

CERTIFICATE

I, Shannon L. White, Registered Merit Reporter and Certified Realtime Reporter, hereby certify that Iam a duly appointed Official Court Reporter of the United States

District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.

I further certify that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of the proceedings held in the above-entitled case and that said transcript is a true and correct transcription of my stenographic notes.

I further certify that this transcript contains pages 1 through 79 inclusive and that this reportertakes no responsibility for missing or damaged pages of this transcript when same transcript is copied by any party other than this reporter.

Dated at St. Louis, Missouri, this 5th day of Augus, 2014.

[/]s/Shannon L. White Shannon L. White, RMR, CRR, CCR, CSR Official Court Reporter